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1858-59
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1858-59

SYNOPSIS.

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General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

SECTION I.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Amount of litigation.

1. In spite of the political troubles of 1857, the amount of litigation was unusually great, for with the end of that year ceased the privilege, hitherto enjoyed by suitors, of bringing forward their claims, for the recovery of debts proved only by bankers' books, within the term of twelve years. For the future, six years was to be the limit. Eager, therefore, to make the most of their time, a crowd of creditors pressed on the courts such claims as the change of law would otherwise have made obsolete. In 1858, when the new bar to litigation had been imposed, a decrease of no less than 20,607 in the number of original suits instituted, compared with the year preceding, occurred; and this abatement was visible in every division in the Punjab. The value of the claims preferred also diminished by nine lakhs of rupees. Out of 66,279 cases on the files of the different courts, only 1,648 remained undecided. Those statistics which are held to indicate the wakeful scrutiny of the judges, are satisfactory: a proportion, equal to 17 per cent of the contested suits, was given in favor of the defendants; the number of compromises was moderate; and the awards in cases referred to arbitrators were sufficiently checked and modified. The average duration of suits was 26 days, and evinces con-

siderable industry and despatch. About two-fifths of all the suits were disposed of in the Tehseeldars' or Small Cause Courts. Towards the end of the year, certain reforms and modifications of the existing Civil Law in the Punjab, were proposed by the Judicial Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government; and although these have not come fully into operation, they may here be briefly noticed. They affect both the *law* and the *procedure* prescribed by the Punjab Code, which has for some years regulated civil litigation:—

Changes in law and procedure.

First.—A further alteration has been made in the statute of limitations. Claims to real property may still be heard any time within twelve years. But six years is to be the limit for suits founded on bonds, bills of exchange, partnership accounts, &c.; and suits founded on bankers' books, disputes between master and servant, and cases regarding marriage, betrothal and maintenance, with some others, cannot be admitted after three years have expired; whilst petty cases, relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, and the like, can only be heard within three months. The object of these reductions is to diminish the opportunity for preferring false or fabricated claims, to prevent the postponement of trials until the cause of action is involved in obscurity from the lapse of time, and to provide for enquiry whilst facts are still comparatively recent.

Limitation of suits.

Secondly.—To improve the character of documentary evidence, it has been provided that no bond for a sum above rupees 50 can be admitted in evidence unless registered.

Registration of bonds.

Thirdly.—As a check on the accounts of bankers, who have long been suspected of imposing on the ignorant agriculturists, who form the bulk of their constituents, the maintenance of a day-book, as well as of a ledger, has been made obligatory. Models of such books are to be circulated, and the ledger alone will not, as heretofore, be accepted as evidence.

Model forms of Account Books.

Fourthly.—An additional restriction has been placed on the sale of hereditary land in satisfaction of decrees; such sales cannot now take place without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

Restriction on the sale of inherited lands.

Lastly.—Certain rules have been laid down regarding breaches of marriage and betrothal contracts.

Marriage contracts.

Such are the changes of the *law.* Those affecting *procedure* relate to the subject of costs, the language of record, and processes after decision.

2. With regard to *costs*, a revised scale of institution stamps has been adopted, calculated at 2½ per cent on the value of the claim preferred ; and the fees payable for summonses have been fixed at the same rate. By these means, the legal costs, which have hitherto borne somewhat heavily on suits for small sums, will be more equitably assessed without serious loss to the State.

Costs.

3. With regard to the *language of record*, in suits below rupees 100, and above rupees 1,000 value, (which limits have been fixed in order that the experiment may be made both in the lower and higher courts;) officers are obliged to take the depositions of witnesses, and to write their decisions in English, and in their own hand-writing. The direct contact into which the judge is thus brought with suitors and witnesses, the familiarity which he must acquire with their dialect, characters, and modes of thought, the necessity of thorough personal investigation into cases thus thrust upon him, the confidence which he inspires by conducting the enquiry himself—and by excluding the Moonshees of the court from all share in the proceedings, are the arguments in favor of this measure. On the other hand, much extra labor is thrown on the presiding officers, and the experiment cannot yet be pronounced practically successful.

Language of record.

4. With regard to *processes after decision*, two modifications have been made. By the first, decisions of the lower courts, already affirmed by the Commissioners, cannot be appealed to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, though that officer retains the power of reviewing any particular case on his own motion. By the *second*, the rights of decree-holders to the sale proceeds of the property of debtors, sold by order of court, are regulated.

Processes after decision.

SECTION I.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

5. It will be remembered what effect the events of the mutiny in

Amount of crime.

1857 had upon crime in the Punjab. In some districts, particularly those of the Cis-Sutlej division, much violent and open crime was committed, which was never fully reported. The returns of that year, therefore, do not form a fit standard of comparison. The statistics were affected by political causes, which ceased with the restoration of order, and are but slightly apparent in the returns of 1858 In the latter year, when order had been completely restored, the aggregate of reported crime was greater; 40,033 crimes were registered to 38,401 in 1857. But going back to 1856, we find that, compared with that year, a year undisturbed by extraordinary events, there was a decrease of 316 cases. Crime was, therefore, it may be asserted, less prevalent than in ordinary years. Examining the details, however, we find that there was a slight increase in crimes of the 1st and 2nd degrees of atrocity, taken together; though these were still below the average of 1854 and 1855. The excess is attributable to the greater frequency of crimes against life and property on the frontier, particularly in the Peshawur district, where, especially in 1857, they were unusually few.

Decrease of certain crimes.

6. But in crimes of the 3rd magnitude there was a satisfactory diminution. In 1856, these numbered 18,220; in 1857, 17,876; in 1858, they decreased to 16,004. Highway-robberies were less by 55 than in 1857; and burglaries, thefts and cattle-stealing were also less frequent. This decrease was particularly observable in the Leia division, where the commission of cattle thefts, the favorite offence of the locality, was much rarer than in former years. The aggregate of miscellaneous offences was larger than in the preceding year. Cases of adultery were more numerous; and the Judicial Commissioner doubts if the leniency of our laws, in reference to this crime, does not afford it a certain measure of encouragement—highly offensive to the social feelings of the native community.

Result of trials.

7. In all, 56,241 persons were brought to trial; of these, about one-third were acquitted; 1,628 were committed to the Sessions; and the remainder convicted by the District Courts. The average duration of cases in which the Police were employed was 9 days;

Duration of cases.

and in those where they were not, 6 days. Nearly

Property recovered. one-third of the property stolen was recovered. The aggregate of crime reported, in proportion to population, was as 1 to

Witnesses. 323. Of the witnesses, all but about one-tenth of those who gave evidence were dismissed on their first day of attendance. In all these points, the statistics are favorable.

8. The Judicial Commissioner reports that the following miscella-

Miscellaneous improvements. neous improvements have been effected during the past year. Useless records have been destroyed, and a new system of filing those preserved has been prescribed. Orders have been issued to record evidence relating to crimes *at once*, without delaying for the arrest of suspected parties. The Judicial Commissioner has been empowered to deal finally with crimes committed by lunatics. The criminal law, as relating to foreign States, has been more clearly defined; and the operation of the Mutiny Acts of 1857 has been suspended.

9. In this year also, Mr. Thornton proposed certain reforms in the

Reforms. penal law of the Punjab, which, having received Sir John Lawrence's sanction, were subsequently put into practice, pending the confirmation of the Supreme Government. They relate chiefly to legalising the more frequent infliction of fines and corporal punishment; to the combination of these penalties with imprisonment; and to the limitation of the *term* of imprisonment.

10. It has long been felt that the legal duration of imprisonment

Imprisonment, and its substitutes. rendered its operation as a punishment both unduly severe, and insufficiently intense. The family of the criminal was deprived of his support, whilst he himself, well fed and cared for, lost little but his liberty. And, practically, the penalty has not been efficacious in arresting crime, whilst it has greatly increased the sum of punishment. Year by year, the number of criminals in jails has been multiplied, and the State put to vast expense in the construction of prisons, and the maintenance of convicts. The events of 1857 necessitated the delegation to the magistrates of the power to punish, summarily, by fines and stripes; otherwise the jails would have been over-crowded. Mr. Thornton's paper on the subject being already before the Supreme Government, it is needless here to go into details. Suffice it to say that the general results are these. A scale is authorized, within the limits of which, according to their competency,

the criminal judges are empowered to impose *fine* for all crimes and offences,—making generally an abatement of one-fourth in the term of imprisonment prescribed by the existing law. *Flogging*, up to 40 stripes, is authorized in cases of robbery, theft and the like; as well as for adultery and crimes of a sensuous character; and on this account a commutation of imprisonment, not exceeding three months, is allowed. Sentence of *imprisonment* is made obligatory for the most heinous class of offences; but in minor felonies, and serious misdemeanours, it may or may not be passed according to the nature of the case; whilst *simple* misdemeanours are primarily punishable by fine alone.

11. In the two first mentioned classes of cases, it may happen that fine or flogging, or both, are superadded to a term of imprisonment. Such are the main features of these reforms. In addition, commutation of prison labor for fine,—hitherto permitted, owing to the inequality of out-door labor as affecting convicts of former respectability, but now rendered unnecessary by the confinement of prisoners sentenced to hard labor within the walls of the jails,—has been abolished. The District Officers, have been empowered to decide certain cases which heretofore it was necessary to commit to the Sessions. A modification of Act IV. of 1840 has been made, by which the cases cognizable under the Act are clearly defined and restricted, and authority given to the criminal courts to decide such cases as may be admitted, *on their merits*, with power to suspend the action complained of, to punish by fine the offending, and therewith to reimburse the injured party. Lastly, certain regulations have been devised for checking the infamous practice by which girls of tender age are brought up to become prostitutes. These changes were not introduced until the beginning of 1859, and it is as yet premature to discuss the degree of success which may accrue.

SECTION I.

PART III.—POLICE.

Disarming of Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

12. During the past year the population of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, (which had been excluded from the general disarmament, which took place on the annexation of the Punjab,) with the exception of the hill districts of Simla and Kangra, were thoroughly disarmed.

The total number of weapons collected was 1,09,669. But the population of the independent Sikh States are not directly affected by this measure.

Frequency of burglaries.

13. Perhaps the weakest point of our Police system is the impunity with which simple burglaries and thefts are committed. No doubt this failure is partly attributable to the apathy of the people, and their unwillingness to prosecute. The more general diffusion of wealth, too, may have increased the temptation to these crimes, and the regularity with which they are reported is greater than formerly. But, after making all allowances, the number of such crimes detected and punished, in proportion to the number committed, is unquestionably much below what it ought to be. Attempts have, therefore, been made to identify the tribes in each district to whom rumour imputes burglary and theft as a professional and hereditary pursuit; but success has been but partial.

Notorious tribes.

14. In the Cis-Sutlej States, these crimes have been traced to no particular caste, but are represented as the work of the dissolute and improvident of all sorts, much the same as in Europe. In other districts certain tribes are notorious for crime. To be a Harnee, a Sansee, a Bowriah, men whose ostensible livelihood is procured in hunting and bird-catching, who have no generally fixed abode, yet who nevertheless are often chosen as watchmen,—to be one of *these* is to be known for many miles round as a born thief and a vagabond. These and others are known to combine in gangs, to assemble by appointment, plan and effect robberies, and then disperse,—baffling detection. Often a share of the plunder goes to the headmen of villages, without whose connivance they could not be safe. If one of them happens to be caught in the toils of the law, his fellows support his family; and many profess to cultivate a piece of land, the better to deceive the police. For some years past, a certain degree of surveillance has been exercised over these notorious tribes, but with little perceptible effect. Experiments are now being made to reclaim them by locating them on waste lands, under police control, in the hope of thus inuring them to steady habits of agricultural labor; and it is also in contemplation to employ, on the canals and railways, under a compulsory system, but with the benefit of wages, the rogues and vagabonds who themselves prefer to prey upon the public to earning their own livelihood. Happily, the

state of things, which at one time obtained in England, is here unknown. The honest laborer can always procure work. But there are hereditary classes, who for generations have been brought up to thieve, and whom to compel to labor is to elevate—not to degrade.

15. During the year some remarkable cases of murder have occurred without the discovery of the criminals. In the Cis-Sutlej States a thief stabbed two of his confederates and wounded two others, summoning them one by one by a known signal. In the Trans-Sutlej States, a man murdered a child merely with the object of increasing his reputation as a supposed wizard. In the Jhelum division, a watchman, who had made himself obnoxious by reporting cases of abduction, was found murdered. In these cases the murderers were not apprehended. On the other hand, after a long impunity, two men were convicted of a murder committed some ten years ago in the Kangra district. On two occasions the Punjab Police have behaved well.

Mutiny at Mooltan.

16. On the 31st of August, two disarmed Regiments of Native Infantry at Mooltan, the 62nd and the 69th, and a troop of Native Horse Artillery, took alarm at the order of Government, according to which they would be sent to Hindoostan in parties of 20 and 30, and broke out into open mutiny. The Police were posted so as to protect the city and civil lines, and the ferry boats on the Chenab were sunk or removed. When the mutineers fled from the cantonments, detachments of troops were sent in pursuit in different directions, but only one body, under Captain Norgate, came across the fugitives.

17. The Police were more successful. They followed up the mutineers to the southern marshes of the Chenab, where they watched them all night, captured large numbers, and aided Captain Norgate's detachment in the destruction of the remainder. Another large body, who had fled up the Chenab northward, was attacked by the Police of the district and of the Customs Department, who, though at first beaten back, when subsequently reinforced by the yeomanry and peasantry of the country round about, completely annihilated the gang opposed to them. The fate of the unhappy men, who so madly revolted at Mooltan, was indeed miserable. Of 1,323 sepoys, who mutinied, 580 perished by the sword, or by drowning; 719 were captured; of 24 only was

the end doubtful. On this occasion effective aid was given to the Police by some of the agricultural tribes.

Apprehension of mutineers at Spiti.

18. Again, upwards of 80 fugitive sepoys, who had penetrated from the territory of the Maharajá of Cashmere to the borders of Chinese Tartary, were arrested by the police of the Kangra district under Mr. Knox, Assistant Commissioner.

19. The existing strength of the regular Punjab Police, and its expense, will be seen below :—

Strength of all ranks,		11,183 men.
Monthly cost,	Rs.	77,226.
Strength on 1st January, 1858,		11,028 men.
Monthly cost on ditto,	Rs.	76,692.

SECTION I.

PART IV.—JAILS.

20. Owing to the junction of the Delhi and Hissar divisions to the Punjab, 7 jails were added to those already subject to the Local Government. Omitting these, however, which have not yet completely conformed to the prescribed system, there was at the end of 1858 a very marked decrease in the number of prisoners. The total was 10,099, compared with 12,469 in 1857. There has, indeed, been a progressive reduction since 1854, and the number was at the end of the year only 99 in excess of that for which the existing accommodation suffices. The result is satisfactory ; the jails will now not be over-crowded, nor recurring expense be necessary for the enlargement of buildings. The change is due to the operation of the new practice of the courts, which has substituted in so great a degree the penalties of fine and flogging for prolonged imprisonment. The full effects are not yet visible, but that the reduction is still going on is apparent from the returns of March, 1859, when the number of prisoners in all the jails, including those of the Delhi territory, had fallen from 12,405 to 12,081. It is probable that in the current year a very considerable decrease will take place. In the expenditure for the year on the old jails, there has been a diminution of rupees 30,000, or £3,000, and the average cost of each prisoner was reduced to Rs. 30-14-3. This low figure is owing

to the cheapness of food. The aggregate expense of all the prisons, old and new, was 4,39,362 rupees, or £43,936, and the average cost Rs. 32-2-11 per head. For all the jails, the rate of mortality is unusually low, being 4·83 per cent; and this low rate would be further reduced if the prisons in the Delhi territoy were omitted, the average in the rest of the Punjab being 3·28, whereas it was in 1856 10·10, and in 1857, 6·67. The healthiest prisons are at Bunnoo, Shahpoor, Sealkote and Kohat. In those prisons, which are deemed by the Inspector unhealthy on account of bad accommodation, or of the licence of out-door labor, the rate of mortality ranges from 5·63 at Rhotuck to 13·62 at Peshawur. At Delhi, the high rate of 26·23 was reached, but this is attributed to exceptional causes. It is also believed that the absence of mortality may be due in part to the practice lately introduced of releasing prisoners on payment of a fine, in which way sickly convicts have probably been dismissed. During the year, cholera broke out in the Hoshiyarpoor jail, and some cases of scurvy occurred at Leia and Huzara. Great pains have been successfully taken to reduce the number of juvenile prisoners, and there is, it is reported, no boy under 12 years of age now in jail. Convict education has received an impulse; the number of prisoners, 2,005, reported at the beginning of the year as being able to read and write, was doubled at the end, and one-third of all the prisoners were under instruction; but the Inspector is not satisfied with this proportion.

21. Jail manufactures have prospered, particularly at Umritsur. A total profit of nearly half a lakh of rupees on this account has accrued to Government. In this light, the advantage of the system of intermural labor is very conspicuous. It has, however, as yet been but imperfectly enforced in the jails of the Delhi and Hissar divisions. There, too, hired labor has been too much substituted for prison labor in the performance of menial service. During the year, only 25 prisoners, out of a daily average of 13,652, escaped from jail; and at the end of the year, 14 only remained at large. The Central Jail at Lahore has been placed under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Dallas, for whom a residence in its near vicinity is being built at the public expense. During the year, all the jails but two were visited by the Inspector, Dr. Hathaway, to whose active supervision their gradual improvement is principally due.

Manufactures.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND-TAX.

Realization of the land-revenue.

22. The following figures shew the position of the land revenue for 1858-59 :—

Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.
1,51,70,236	1,47,43,388	4,26,848	2,22,223	1,22,042

Comparative results.

The real balance does not nearly amount to one per cent. on the total demand. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the demand of rupees 28,462. This, however, is exclusive of the land revenue of the Delhi territory, which amounts to about 40½ lakhs, as will be seen in a subsequent section. In the older provinces, there has been an accession of 1½ lakhs from the lapse of the Hindoor State in the Simla district. In other districts, owing to minor lapses and resumptions, a considerable increase to the aggregate revenue has accrued. On the other hand, reductions, from special causes, or in the ordinary progress of the settlement, have been made. The general result is that the total amount of the rent-roll has not varied considerably, though about 1½ lakhs have been remitted.

Facility of collection.

Seasons and harvests.

The revenue was collected with ease ; coercive processes were rare ; in one instance only was the extreme measure of sale resorted to. The seasons were propitious ; the fall of rain favorable ; the harvest generally abundant. On the other hand, has continued that low citation of the prices* of produce, which, in a fiscal point of view, is so discouraging to the agricultural population of the Punjab, and which has been so frequently mentioned as necessitating the reduction of a revenue already light.

Extraordinary cheapness of produce.

The effect on alluvial land.

The depression of extreme cheapness is more particularly felt by the cultivators of the low moist lands adjoining ri-

* *The prices of wheat varied in different parts of the Punjab, as follows :—*

	M. S.		M. S.
Jhelum and Trans-Sutlej Divisions, from	1 6	to	1 13
In the Cis-Sutlej States and other Divisions of the Punjab, from......	0 32	to	1 8
Delhi and Hissr Divisions from	0 24	to	0 39

In the Punjab, prices have never been less remunerative.

vers, which suffer from too abundant rain,—whilst in dry seasons, when prices are commonly high, their yield is largest.

Progress of revised settlements.

Of the record of rights.

Training of Putwarees.

23.—During the past year, the revised settlements of the Goojerat and Googaira districts have been completed. Those of Mooltan, Shahpoor, Jhelum and Rawul Pindee have been considerably advanced. The expense of these operations is a little above one lakh of rupees. Gradually, that minute and elaborate Doomsday-book, in which are recorded, on an uniform plan, from generation to generation, every hereditary, every acquired, right of peasant proprietors, counted by millions, approaches a termination. Much attention is given to its annual correction,—to the instruction of the Putwarees in whose custody it is kept,—and to the abbreviation of the forms and statements, in which something of its essence and utility is apt to be lost.

Extension of cultivation.

General contentment.

Its causes.

Enlistment of Punjabees.

Their pay.

24. In spite of low prices, and the number of Punjabees enlisted, there has been a large increase of cultivation, and many new wells have been sunk. There is reason, indeed, to believe that the agricultural population on the whole were never more prosperous and contented than at present. Something of this is doubtless due to our fiscal administration, to the promptness and liberality with which over assessment has been rectified, to the equality with which the burden of taxation has been distributed. But special causes for the general satisfaction have been at work. It is calculated that there are some 60,000 Punjabees in our employ, and that their pay amounts to 72 lakhs, or about half the land-tax. Much of their earnings finds its way back to the homestead of the soldier, so lately a revenue paying yeoman, and goes a long way towards defraying the liabilities of his village.

Their plunder.

26. In addition, a large share of the booty from Delhi and Lucknow fell to the Punjabee troops, never backward in its acquisition; and this, too, is now dispersed abroad in the Punjab, and together with rewards, jageers and pensions, which have been freely granted for good service, has greatly increased the wealth of the community, and lightened their difficulties.

SECTION II.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.

Excise.

26. In 1857-58, owing to the dispersion of the camp-followers, who were the chief consumers of spirituous liquors and drugs, there was a falling of in the revenue derived from the excise. During the past year, the collections have risen in the Punjab provinces from rupees 4,30,502 to rupees 4,64,244, being an increase of rupees 33,742.

SECTION II.

PART III.—SALT.

Customs.

27. In the salt revenue derived from the Cis-Indus and Kohat Mines, there was the considerable increase of rupees 1,32,211. Indeed, this branch of taxation was never so flourishing, having amounted to rupees 21,22,190. The increase from the Cis-Indus Mines is not, however, likely to be permanent, but the cheapness of saccharine produce in the eastern districts gave a strong temporary impulse to the trade. The increase from the Kohat Mines has resulted from the discovery of extensive frauds, committed by the native officials in collusion with the Afreedee traders. About 30 delinquents have been punished, and the establishment re-organized. Smuggling is effectually prevented along the Sutlej preventive lines, but still goes on towards the north through the Huzara district.

Influence of cheap sugar on the trade.

Kohat Mines.

Punishment for fraud.

SECTION II.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous revenue.

28. The miscellaneous revenue obtained from canal water rent, grazing dues, fines, post-office, tribute, &c., for the Punjab provinces, chows a slight decline on the whole. But the income from stamps increased in almost every district, notwithstanding the reduction of the number of civil suits.

The post-office receipts also exhibit an improvement.

29. Compared with the returns for 1857-58, it will be seen that the sum total of the general revenue has varied but little :—

General results.

Year.		Land Tax.	Spirits, Drugs, Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1857-58, ...	Rs.	1,47,49,089	4,30,502	19,89,979	20,87,306	1,92,56,876
	£	1,474,908	43,050	198,997	208,730	1,925,687
1858-59, ...	Rs.	1,47,43,387	4,64,224	21,22,190	19,14,245	1,92,44,046
	£	1,474,338	46,422	212,219	191,424	1,924,404
Difference	Rs.	— 5,702	+ 33,722	+ 1,32,211	— 173,061	— 12,830
	£	— 570	+ 3,372	+ 13,221	— 17,306	— 1,283

30. For the sake of comparison, the revenues of the Delhi territory have been excluded from the above statement; but it is proper to state here that they amount to rupees 75,48,277, or £754,827, and that with this addition the annual revenue of the Punjab and its Dependencies exceeds two millions and a half sterling.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

Normal schools.

31. In this department, much must depend on the Normal schools at Lahore and Rawul Pindee, and the one more recently established at Delhi. At these institutions are trained the teachers for what may be called the county and parochial schools. Many of these teachers are unqualified for their duties, and their acquirements, therefore, are tested by their being obliged to go through a certain course of training previous to being confirmed as Government teachers.

District schools.

32. The principal zillah or county schools are at Umritsur, Ferozepoor, Simla, and Goojerat. In addition, a school at Delhi, formerly known as the Delhi College, and

maintained by a bequest made by the late Nawab Fuzl Ali, has lately been established. The course of study at these superior schools may be pursued through the medium of the English or the Vernacular languages, at the option of the pupils. It comprises History, Geography and Mathematics, together with the rudiments of Science and Natural Philosophy; and is similar to that required from candidates for entrance into the Calcutta University.

33. Inferior to these are three classes of schools, in which the medium of instruction is the Vernacular only. These are the Government Tehseel schools, the village schools, maintained by the cess of one per cent on the land revenue, and the indigenous schoools, which are independent of Government control, unless supported by grants in aid. In the last mentioned class, the plan of study is purely native, and the instruction generally rude and vicious. But the machinery of the Educational Department is systematically employed in the creation and improvement of the "Tehseel" and "one per cent" village schools. As regards the Punjab provinces, exclusive of the Delhi territory, (where the organization is still incomplete) the following figures will exhibit the progress made during the past year :—

Tehseel schools. *Village schools.* *Indigenous schools.* *Progress.*

	1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Tehseel Schools, ...	110	6,953	116	8,812
One per cent Village Schools, ...	1,336	12,024	1,844	24,072
Indigenous Schools, ...	3,461	26,317	6,173	32,023
Total, ...	4,923	47,008	8,193	64,907

In the Delhi territory, the number of pupils in the schools under Government control is reported to be about 3,500, but the next returns

will probably shew a large increase. It will be observed that, whilst there has been a slight increase in the number of pupils at the Tehseel schools, the attendance at the one per cent schools has been doubled. Still the

Character of village schools.

latter are far from being in a satisfactory condition. Until lately many have been confined to mosques, and have been mere seminaries for the propagation of Islamism. Many of the teachers are ill paid and incompetent; and it will take time to mature the reforms which are indispensable. There has been no opposition on the part of the people to the spread of education. In some instances it has been eagerly sought; though generally its progress is suffered with the apathy of ignorance.

Visitation and inspection of schools.

34. During the past year, the Local Government has enjoined upon the divisional and district authorities a more active visitation and inspection of the schools, which are certain to draw encouragement from their influence.

Cost of education.

35. The expenditure for 1858-59, is as follows :—

Expended by Government, ...	Rs. 1,69,100
Expended from the one per cent fund,......	Rs. 1,16,691
	Rs. 2,85,791

Mission schools.

Of the Government expenditure, rupees 8,054 went in grants in aid of Mission schools, which are usually in a very efficient state.

Books.

36. Books to the number of nearly 40,000, realizing some 6,100 Rs., have been sold. About the same sum is to be devoted to the gratuitous distribution of books.

Female Education.

37. Female education has yet scarcely begun in these provinces.

Mr. Arnold.

38. The department has recently sustained a severe loss by the death of the Director, Mr. W. D. Arnold, under whom it was first organized, and from whose ability and character its future development might have been confidently expected.

39. He has been succeeded, for the present, by Lieutenant E. H. Paske, who has previously had some experience of the affairs of the Department. The exertions of Lieutenant Holroyd, one of the Inspectors, also deserve mention.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

40. The condition of the finances during the past year has not permitted any considerable expenditure on internal improvements, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal, for the progress of which full provision has been made. But the necessity of providing shelter for the force of European troops now in the Punjab, has led to a large outlay on barracks and other military works.

Expenditure limited.

PART I.—ROADS.

41. The Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Umballa is not yet perfectly completed. The great streams near Umballa, such as the Guggur and Markunda, the broad sandy beds and periodical floods of which present great engineering difficulties, are still unbridged. It is, however, in contemplation to construct permanent bridges as soon as practicable, and a Civil Engineer has been deputed to take sections across the whole country between the road and the hill range, in order that the water way of these costly viaducts may be accurately calculated. Over all the minor streams, temporary wooden bridges have been thrown. With the exception of about three miles, the whole section has received two coats of metal, and a third coating is now being laid on. It may now, indeed, be said that every possible measure has been taken to remove the obstacles, which have heretofore made this section about the worst for travelling along the whole of the Grand Trunk Road.

Grand Trunk Road.

42. The sub-divisions of the road, extending respectively between Umballa and the Sutlej, and between Loodiana and Ferozepoor, have been long completed; but during the past year, a third coat of metal has been in course of consolidation.

43. The sanction of the Supreme Government has lately been received to the re-construction of the old line of road between the Sutlej and Beas rivers. For this work, a lakh of rupees has been allowed, and it is hoped that it will not take longer than one year to finish. The line thus adopted will pass close to the the towns of Phugwara and Jullunder, and, though not actually the shortest, is that best adapted both to the military and

Sutlej and Beas road.

commercial wants of the country. When this section is finished, there will be one continuous metalled road from Delhi to Lahore.

44. The section from the Beas to Lahore is being coated with a fourth layer of metal, and is otherwise in excellent order.

45. On the whole, the prospect of permanently completing the portion of the Grand Trunk Road under the Punjab Government, is now favorable; the construction of the large bridges near Umballa, and the metalling of the line between the Beas and the Sutlej, will make travelling as easy as on other parts of this magnificent highway. Unmetalled branch roads have been made, connecting the military hill stations of Kussowlee and Dugshai with the Hindoostan and Thibet Road. But the extension of this line has otherwise been discontinued from want of funds.

Lahore and Peshawur road.

46. Operations with the view of making the Lahore and Peshawur road fit for traffic, for which purpose the sum of 11½ lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned, have been continued during the year; the expenditure has amounted to rupees 81,000.

Project for tunneling the Indus.

47. A project has been submitted by Major Robertson for driving a tunnel under the bed of the Indus. It met with the approbation of Sir John Lawrence, who was willing to allow the construction of an experimental shaft. But the sanction of the Supreme Government has been withheld from considerations of finance. It is proposed, however, to station a Steam Gun Boat to ply between Attock and the opposite bank. Still, some permanent means of crossing the Indus is greatly to be desired, and is the first military necessity of the Punjab.

Gun Boat at Attock.

Expenditure on roads.

48. During the past year, the total expenditure on roads, in the Punjab, amounts to rupees 6,95,906.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

Umritsur and Mooltan line.

49. On the 8th of February, 1859, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the railway from Umritsur to Mooltan was performed by Sir John Lawrence, who had so long advocated its construction. Since then, the work has been

energetically prosecuted under the directions of the Chief Engineer of the railway, Mr. Brunton. The physical adaptation of the country, its flatness, freedom from streams, from depressions and acclivities, have been formerly described at length. The northern terminus is at Umritsur, and this will be so constructed as to admit of a through traffic from Delhi, whence, it is hoped, that in time a line will be made by the same Company now laboring at Lahore. From Umritsur to Lahore the line is straight and uninterrupted. Already the earthwork may be said to be completed, save where it has purposely been delayed in the immediate vicinity of the station plots at Umritsur and Lahore. At Lahore, the

Lahore station.

station has so been made as to admit of through traffic to Peshawur and Mooltan. This will be the main passenger station, and will be made defensible against any sudden attack. Here, too, will be the workshops, engine sheds, and spare carriages. But there will be also at Meean Meer a small passenger station. From Lahore, the line, for very many miles, running parallel with the proposed direction of the Baree Doab Canal, the railway follows the central ridge of the Doab; and though this is now barren and depopulated, it is not only raised above the drainage of the country, and consequently by far the cheaper route, but the time will undoubtedly come when, fertilized by the great canal, its favorable soil will be studded with villages, and reclaimed by their inhabitants. It seems made for a railway. Not a morass, not a stream, or valley or hill, interposes until the approach to Mooltan, where there is a mild descent. At Mooltan, as well as elsewhere, the selection of the site of the terminus has been fixed after a thorough consideration of all the engineering and military circumstances. Little has yet been done towards the actual construction of the line between Mooltan and Lahore. But contracts have been given for the erection of bungalows for the Engineers, and for sinking wells. The whole of the materiel for the permanent way of this part of the line has left Kurrachee some time, and is expected soon at Mooltan; whilst the rolling stock and other machinery, necessary to the opening of the line between Umritsur and Lahore, have already been indented for.

Prospects of completion.

50. Making every allowance for the unforeseen delays with which such undertakings are beset, there is reason to believe that the hope, of the railway from Umritsur to Mooltan being in working order within four years, is not un-

founded. And long before that time, the steam boats of the Railway Company will be running between Mooltan and Kotree, whence the railway to Kurrachee will complete the steam communication to the sea.

Expenditure. 51. The total expenditure in India, on the Punjab railway up to the 30th April, 1859, amounted to rupees 3,39,465.

PART III.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal. 52. This great work, for a considerable part of its distance, is now nearly complete. On the 11th April, 1859, seven and a half years after the first sod was turned, water was for the first time admitted into its channel. The majority of the more costly and difficult works,—the deep cutting through the boulder encumbered bank of the Ravee—the masonry dam 500 feet long at the head—the extensive dams across the mountain streams which interrupt the course of the canal—the numerous rapids and falls required to graduate the slope of the country,—have been finished; the remainder approach completion. The total length of the canal and its branches, as projected, from the head to the point about 56 miles above Mooltan, where it rejoins the Ravee, is 466 miles; and the total estimate of expense amounts to rupees 1,35,85,502. It is anticipated that by the end of the present year, the canal will be opened to Lahore; and including the Lahore and Kussoor branches, with escapes and lock channels, hill torrent and other cuts, a distance of 200 miles, will be included in the immediate operations. During the past year, considerable progress has been made, and a sum of rupees 10,02,445 has been spent.

53. The total expenditure, from the commencement to the 30th April, 1859, amounts to rupees 77,53,165; but the sum actually devoted to the works, exclusive of establishments and contingencies, is a little short of 79 lakhs.

Miscellaneous works connected with this canal. 54. Irrigation is now given direct from the upper part of the canal. In connection with the canal, several hundred miles of roads and fences have been constructed; and trees, in which the country is very deficient, have been planted to he number of a quarter of million. Captain Dyas, the Director of Canals in the Punjab, under whose superintendence the surveys were made,

the works planned, the establishment organized, and the grand design from year to year developed, has now been compelled by sickness to leave the country. The same cause has deprived the administration of the services of Captain Crofton, the Superintendent of the Canal, who also from first to last has taken a prominent part in the execution of the project. These Officers, however, remained to see the consummation of their long-sustained labors in the opening of the canal, and to receive the public acknowledgments of the Supreme Government for their services.

Inundation canals.

55. These canals have recently been distinguished as the upper and lower Sutlej Divisions, under separate Executive Officers. In the upper division, the Khanwah Canal is complete. Masonry outlets and village cuts are being constructed. The Dourana Lungana Canal is also nearly finished. The extension of the Sohag and the repair of the Kutora Canal have been delayed for want of funds; but as these canals, together with the Khanwah, form one system of irrigation—indispensable to the fertilization of a large tract of once flourishing country, and as the expenditure involved is not considerable, early attention will be given to their re-construction. On the timely clearance from the silt annually deposited in the Mooltan canals of the lower division, much of the cultivation of the district depends. This work is performed by statute labor, in lieu of which a commutation in money is allowed to be paid. It is necessary to see that the canals are kept in proper order, and made available for irrigation, that the fines paid in lieu of labor are expended on permanent improvements, and that the laborers are not unjustly treated, or unduly detained. With these objects, during the present year, new rules, giving the Executive Officers additional powers, have been framed. The total expenditure on the inundation canals has been rupees 51,519. On the Indus canals, principally for charges of clearance, and on account of repairs to the Manka Canal, the expenditure amounted to rupees 43,947.

Huslee Canal.

56. The existence of the Huslee Canal gradually draws to a close, as the Baree Doab Canal approaches its completion. During the past year, the estimated revenue amounted to rupees 87,388, the cost of maintenance being rupees 29,695.

Total expenditure on canals.

The total expenditure on canals in the Punjab, up to 30th April, 1859, amounts to rupees 88,00,630.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Accommodation of troops.

57. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 16,65,097, nearly 13 lakhs have been devoted to the accommodation of troops. Barracks have been commenced at Rawul Pindee, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Ferozepoor and Lahore, though at the two last named stations little has yet been done.

Iron barracks.

58. The temporary barracks at Attock and Campbellpoor have been completed, those at Umritsur are nearly finished. At Mooltan six temporary iron barracks are now occupied by troops, and five additional ones are in course of construction. At Lahore also, iron barracks of a more permanent sort, having the improvement of a central dining hall, are in course of erection, for a wing of European cavalry, and one of infantry. At Kussowlie two double storied barracks, which had stood for two years only, have been destroyed by fire. At Delhi, the palace, and certain native buildings, in which the troops are quartered, have been adapted, as far as possible, for their convenience; but no general plan for the permanent military occupation of the city has yet been designed. The sum spent in fortifications is not large. The fort at Attock, which commands the road as it crosses the Indus, a little below its confluence with the Cabul river, has been improved, and a powder magazine added. Provision has also been made for mounting heavy guns on the ramparts of Selimgurh at Delhi.

Delhi.

Ferozepoor arsenal.

59. The buildings of the arsenal at Ferozepore, estimated to cost 9½ lakhs of rupees, approach completion, but certain exterior defences remain to be designed.

Total expenditure on military public works.

60. The total expenditure on military works during the year 1858-59, amounts to rupees 12,98,292, and on miscellaneous, to rupees 3,66,805.

District roads.

61. But little metalled roadway has been constructed; but earthen roads to a length of 2,000 miles have been made. In the district of Sealkote, nearly 400 miles of village intercommunication have thus been opened out. In the Jhelum division, about 750 miles have been made; in the Leia division 376; in the Mooltan division, 415. The expenditure in constructing these roads has amounted to rupees 78,395.

Miscellaneous public works.

62. During the past year, local committees of public improvement have been organized for each district, and rules drawn up for their observance. They initiate

all local projects, the cost of which is defrayed from the road, ferry, local agency, prison labor, and municipal funds.

Local committees organized.

The total expenditure on miscellaneous works, comprising the construction and fortification of revenue and police posts, bridges, wells, tanks, drains and such like, as per margin, has amounted to Rs. 2,13,351; and of this sum, rupees 1,41,707 were drawn from local funds. These funds are just now rich, shewing a balance in hand of rupees 14,35,140.

208 Drain bridges.
6 Tehseels.
28 Supply depôts.
17 Thanahs.
25 Seraies.
83 Wells.
23 Tanks.
4 School houses.
Miscellaneous petty works.

Total expenditure on public works during the year.

63. The following table exhibits the total expenditure of all kinds on public works for the year 1858-59:—

Works.		1857-58.	1858-59.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
1st.—Roads, ...		5,51,619	6,95,906	1,18,26,008	1,30,73,533
2nd.—Canals, ...		12,70,000	11,21,375	88,71,413	1,12,62,788
3rd.—Miscellaneous,		71,471	3,66,805	28,29,329	32,67,605
4th.—Military, ...		11,40,976	12,98,292	1,34,96,261	1,59,35,529
Total, ...	Rs.	30,34,066	34,82,378	3,70,23,011	4,35,39,455
	£	303,406	348,237	3,702,301	4,353,945

These figures include the Delhi territory.

Public works constructed by private individuals.

64. In addition, numerous works of public utility have been constructed by private individuals to the amount of a lakh and a half of rupees.

65. The following officers, serving in the Public Works' Department, merit special commendation for their exertions during the past year:—

CAPTAIN C. W. HUTCHINSON.
MAJOR H. RIGBY.
MAJOR A. ROBERTSON.
CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR.

CAPTAIN A. W. GARNETT.

CAPTAIN W. HENDERSON.

CAPTAIN C. POLLARD.

CAPTAIN H. HYDE.

CAPTAIN H. ROSE.

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

CAPTAIN J. H. DYAS,... *Director.*

CAPTAIN J. CROFTON,... *Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.*

CAPTAIN H. GULLIVER, *Executive Engineer.*

LIEUTENANT R. HOME, *Ditto ditto.*

MR. A. CROMMELIN, ... *Ditto ditto.*

MR. J. D. SMITHE, ... *Superintendent, Workshops, Baree Doab Canal.*

SECTION V.—POST-OFFICE.

District posts.

66. Under this section there is little to record, except the usual comparative statement of letters despatched through the district posts, which is given below :—

Year.	Total number of covers delivered.	Total number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand Total number of letters sent to District Post-Offices.
1857-58,......	2,52,332	14,090	2,66,422
1858-59,......	4,28,294	58,640	4,86,934
Increase,......	1,75,962	44,550	2,20,512

Increase of correspondence.

67. The large increase of correspondence is owing to the restoration of political quietude. But the fact, that the correspondence has been trebled since 1855-56, will illustrate the eagerness with which the postal arrangements

have been made use of, and may also be taken as no unfair indication of the progress of education.

68. The Government bullock train now runs from Lahore to Peshawur; three carts carrying 12 maunds, or nearly lbs. 1,000, start daily, and about half the same weight is returned from the north. The train is also available for European troops.

Bullock train extended to Peshawur.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

69. Telegraphic communication has, during the year under report been completed to Mooltan; thence it extends without a break to Kurrachee. A station has also been opened at the important city of Umritsur, and a branch line of wire has been established for the convenience of the Lieutenant-Governor between Rawul Pindee and Murree. Another branch line has been opened from Umballa to Simla, where the head-quarters of the Commander-in Chief are usually during the hot season. Owing to the completion of the electric cable over the Sutlej, the station at Phillor has been transferred to Attock. The total expenditure in this department has been rupees 63,422; the receipts, rupees 16,978.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

70. The river navigation of the Punjab is all that has to be noticed under this head. The gradual and certain increase of the traffic on the Indus, which has gone on from year to year, and which was larger than ever during the calamitous year of the mutiny, has, during the year under report, reached its highest range, as will be seen from the following figures :—

River navigation.

Increase in Indus traffic.

Year.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1857-58,	3,548	11,79,495	42,125
1858-59,	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
Increase,	417	2,16,902	7,746

Considering that the total traffic was in 1855 represented by 952 tons, the prodigious development, which has occurred during the last four years, is well worthy of remark. Great activity has been excited; and no less than 200 boats were this year constructed at Wuzeerabad, and sent to Mooltan for sale. But in addition to the native craft, which have probably not altered in shape since Alexander the Great sailed down the Indus, steamers of light draught and great power, tugging behind them several barges at a time, have made their appearance on this historic river, under the auspices of the Oriental Inland Transit Company, and inaugurate a future unknown to its ancient annals. The particular plan, however, on which the steamers and barges are constructed, has not proved in practice so successful as could be desired.

Boats.

Steamers of Oriental Inland Transit Company.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

71. The figures subjoined exhibit the financial results of the past year, as compared with its predecessor:—

Results of the year.

		1857-58.	1858-59.
Income,...... ...	Rs.	2,05,30,710	2,81,84,679
	£	20,53,071	2,818,467
Expenditure,...	Rs.	1,78,78,177	1,95,53,182
	£	1,787,817	1,955,318
Surplus, ...	Rs.	26,52,533	8,631,497
	£	2,65,253	8,63,149

From the expenditure, the cost of the regular army and of the construction of cantonments has, as is usual, been excluded, but all other expenses are comprised in the above statement. In it also are included the increase of income and expenditure consequent on the annexation of the Delhi territory to the Punjab provinces.

Surplus from the Delhi territory.

The income amounts to rupees 70,56,806, or £705,680,—the expenditure to rupees 26,01,489, or £260,148. The surplus, therefore, accruing from the Delhi territory, is rupees 44,55,317, or £445,531, nearly half a million sterling.

Surplus from the Punjab.

72. The surplus, however, for the older territory is rupees 41,76,180, or £4,17,618, which is the largest which has accrued since 1853-54.

Reduction of expenditure.

73. The reduction in the expenditure of these provinces, in 1858-59, amounts to nearly seven and a half lakhs. But about two lakhs of this retrenchment are attributable to the stoppage of the public works, caused by the general financial pressure.

Local military charges.

74. The local military charges, which rose considerably during 1857-58, have been reduced by about 7¼ lakhs, but still remain for the older provinces some 18 lakhs in excess of the charges for 1855-56, and inclusive of Delhi run up to 70 lakhs.

Repayment of Punjab loan.

75. There has been a considerable drain on account of the repayment of the Punjab 6 per cent loan, of which about 7 lakhs have yet to be redeemed.

Supply bills.

76. In the last report, doubts were expressed with regard to revival of that source of supply which is derived from bills granted in exchange for cash paid into the local treasuries. But it will be seen from the following figures that mercantile confidence has been completely re-established, and that this necessary support to our finances has not broken down. In 1857-8, the supply bills amounted only to 20 lakhs; during the past year they have exceeded rupees 1,20,90,000. Of this sum, about 20 lakhs are drawn upon Bombay and the North-Western Provinces,—but the great bulk on Calcutta. The specie thus secured has been of vital consequence; no remittance has been received from Bombay since October 1858, and from the North-Western Provinces only 9½ lakhs. There is, however, much irregularity in the supply from bills. In the rainy season, when trade is slack, this resource almost entirely fails. There is then, too, a simultaneous cessation of the influx of land revenue. Hence there is always the risk of a deficit in the autumn. To prevent this, remittances from one of the presidencies are indispensable.

77. On the 30th May, 1859, the cash balance in all the treasuries amounted to about 70½ lakhs; and it is necessary to hold at least this sum in reserve to meet the local demands,—to prevent the effects of temporary pressure either from failure of expected income, or the sudden increase of expenditure.

Necessity of reserve fund.

78. During the current year (1859-60), this reserve fund cannot be maintained without extraneous supplies to an extraordinary extent. A remittance of 20 lakhs is on its way from Bombay. But in addition, 60 lakhs will probably be needed to prevent the occurrence of a deficit at various treasuries before April 1860. Besides the enormous military expenditure, the railway demands at Lahore and Delhi begin to make themselves felt, and during the current year will probably absorb 40 lakhs.

Prospects of the current year.

Financial exposition for 1858-59.

79. The larger operations of the finance of 1858-59 may be approximately stated in the following sums :—

ASSETS.

Cash balance on 1st May, 1858, ...	90,71,000
Local receipts, ...	2,81,84,679
Supply bills,...	1,20,93,011
Other bills (supposed), ...	45,00,000
Remittances from Bombay,...	20,00,000
Ditto from North-Western Provinces, ...	9,50,000
Total, ...	5,67,98,690

DISBURSEMENTS.

Local, including troops under Punjab Government,...	1,95,53,182
Repayments of Punjab 6 per cent loan, ...	30,00,000
Estimated net disbursements on account of Government, India, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Bombay, and Madras, ...	25,00,000
Old coin sent to Bombay Mint, ...	3,48,000
Railway, ...	3,37,788
Cost of troops under Commander-in-Chief and Commissariat (supposed),	2,35,09,720
Cash balance on 30th April, 1859, ...	70,50,000
Total,...	5,62,98,690

80. It was calculated roughly in the report for 1857-58, that the expenditure for the Punjab provinces, inclusive of the Delhi territory, will not, in ordinary years, exceed three millions and a quarter sterling. These anticipations have not yet been realized. The income for the past year under the heads shown above, together with the large cash balance of 1857-58, exceeded five millions and a half sterling; and the cash balance at the end of the year is barely equal to the sum which it is necessary to hold in reserve. Possibly the ensuing year may show some civil and military reductions; but, on the other hand, the railway demands will largely increase.

Comparison with year preceding.

81. Offices of Account and Audit have now been established at Lahore; and, under the superintendence of Mr. H. D. Sandeman and Mr. W. J. Raynor respectively, have much contributed to promote regularity in matters of finance, to the satisfaction of the Local Government.

Offices of Account and Audit.

82. The unadjusted advances from the several treasuries have been reduced from 37½ to 20 lakhs.

Unadjusted advances.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

83. Owing to financial pressure, no new churches have been built. In the present year the sanction of the Supreme Government was accorded to the completion of the Peshawur church, which had been delayed pending the erection of the barracks. It is now in contemplation to construct a church at Mooltan, where there is a considerable force of European troops. A grant in aid of private subscriptions, for the erection of a small church at Abbottabad, has been made. The roof of the fine church at Umballa has been greatly injured by a violent hurricane. No increase has yet been made to the staff of chaplains, notwithstanding the large number of European troops at present quartered in the Punjab provinces. More chaplains are urgently needed.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

84. The political annals of 1858-59 are unusually barren, and happily none but peaceful events will have to be narrated.

Character of events.

85. Our friendly relations with Cabul have endured; but the mis-
Cabul. sion, under the conduct of Major Lumsden, which had been deputed to Kandahar, returned in the summer of 1858. With its retirement, the subsidy of a lakh of rupees a month, which had been allowed to the Dost during its residence, ceased to be paid, as had previously been agreed. The death of Hyder Khan, the heir apparent, has placed Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Kandahar, next in succession to the Dost. The value which the Ameer sets on our alliance has been manifested by his decisive discouragement of a visit proffered by Monsieur Khanikhoff, a Russian agent who had arrived at Herat. Our own policy has been intimated by the Governor-General declaring the Koorum river the boundary of British dominion. For the rest, no opportunity has been lost of interchanging civilities, and, at the request of the Ameer, a riding elephant has been presented to His Highness.

86. On the long line of the north-western frontier, almost perfect
The frontier. tranquillity has been maintained. The frequency of the thefts committed in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, at one time led to the imposition of police restrictions on members of the low lived Soliman Kheyl tribe, men who in the cold weather descend to the plains for the sake of good wages; and more lately the peace of Bunnoo has been disturbed by a Wuzeeree raid. With these exceptions, unwonted quiet has reigned on the border.

87. The important services rendered by the great chiefs of the
Cis-Sutlej chiefs. Cis-Sutlej States during the year of the mutiny, have already been recorded. Now must be recorded the manner in which the British Government, in its hour of triumph, has testified its gratitude.

88. To the Maharaja of Puttiala has been granted in perpetuity
Puttiala. the Narnoul division of the Jhujjur territory, valued at £20,000 per annum; also jurisdiction over the small state of Bhudour, which His Highness had long desired to obtain; and a remission of the annual commutation tax to which he was subject, amounting to rupees 5,265.

89. To the Raja of Jheend has been assigned the hereditary title
Jheend. to the Dadree territory, estimated at £10,300 per annum, together with 13 villages in the Koolaran pergunnah with a rental of £1,381 per annum.

90. On the Raja of Nabha a portion of the Jhujjur territory, valued at £10,600 per annum, has been bestowed in perpetuity.

Nabha.

91. Certain minor favors have also been conceded, and titular distinctions and ceremonial observances have been awarded. In return, the chiefs are bound to render civil and military service when required by Government.

92. The magnitude of these rewards is not more than proportionate to the importance of the co-operation given, at a most critical time by these powerful auxiliaries.

93. The troops of the Maharaja of Puttiala were further engaged on our side, during 1858, in the campaign which ended in the restoration of the Maharaja of Gwalior.

94. The loans, amounting to 6 lakhs of rupees, made by Puttiala and Nabha, are still unredeemed.

Loans.

95. To the Alloowalia Raja, who took under his personal command a force of 2,000 men to Oude, and bore his part in six different actions, a considerable estate in that territory has been allotted. He has there become a principal Talookdar.

Alloowalia Raja.

Maharaja of Cashmeer.

96. The contingent sent by the Maharaja of Cashmeer to the siege of Delhi was composed of the following troops:—

Artillery, ...	140
Cavalry, ...	160
Infantry, ...	2,267

This force returned to Jummoo in April, 1858. Whilst on service they behaved well; the men are reported to be tall, well made, and not wanting in courage, but better fitted for infantry than cavalry. In acknowledgment of the aid which he afforded, jewels and horses, to the value of £10,000, are about to be presented to His Highness. The Maharaja himself intends sending for the acceptance of Her Majesty a costly selection of the choicest fabrics of Cashmeer.

97. One of the latest acts of Sir John Lawrence before resigning his office, was to compose the long-standing feud between the reigning chief, and his cousin, the Raja Jowahir Singh. The latter is the son of the Raja Dhian Sing, long the prime minister

Raja Jowahir Singh.

of the Lahore State, through whose influence, mainly, Golab Sing rose to sovereignty in the hills. After his father's death, Jowahir Sing held a considerable fief in the Jummoo territory, but was expelled by his uncle Golab Sing in 1856. Since then he has never ceased to intrigue, and, dreaded by the Maharaja, was also a cause of anxiety to the Punjab Administration, because many discontented spirits looked to him to light up that flame of civil contention at which their best hopes are kindled. Sir John Lawrence obtained the permission of the Supreme Government to mediate between the relatives; and it was finally agreed that Jowahir Sing, on condition of residing at Umballa, or any where east of it, should receive from the Maharaja a lakh of rupees per annum, one-half to be inherited by his male offspring; and the terms of this contract have accordingly been carried out.

98. The valley of Cashmeer, which had been closed to European travellers since the mutiny, has this year been again thrown open.

Cashmeer re-opened.

99. Of the independent hill states about Simla, that of Hindoor, or Nalagurh, the revenues of which are estimated at rupees 64,570, has lapsed to the British Government, owing to the death of Raja Bijjeh Sing, in 1856, without legitimate heirs. He left three natural sons, who, on account of the services of their father during the Goorkha war, on the rejection of their claims to the succession, received an increase to their jageers.

Hindoor State.

100. The young Raja of Sirmoor, now about 16 years of age, has been permitted to assume the direct management of the affairs of his territory, which under his father had fallen into confusion. For their services during the crisis of 1857, several of the hill chiefs have been distinguished by honorary titles and investitures. For some time past, the position of affairs in Bussahir has attracted anxious attention. This state, rescued in 1815 from the grasp of the Goorkhas, was restored by us to the legitimate Raja. He was then a minor, and being opposed by the hereditary Wuzeers of the State, met with difficulties in his administration, which during a long reign he never wholly overcame. He died in 1850,—leaving his son still in his boyhood, and under the guardianship of his widow, a clever but abandoned and intriguing woman. An attempt made to form a regency failed, and one of our own native

Sirmoor.

Hill chiefs.

Bussahir.

officials was then deputed with orders to effect a money assessment in the simplest form practicable. The amount, however, was pitched far too high, and had speedily to be reduced. The new system also was from the first unpopular, and strongly opposed by the hereditary Wuzeers. On the occurrence of the mutinies, therefore, the Raja directed that the revenue should be taken, as of old, in kind. But the change was incautiously made, much confusion resulted, and the treasury soon became empty. Then again the Raja would gladly have reverted to cash collections, but the Wuzeers resisted, and the breach between the two parties grew daily wider. About this time, the alleged hostility of the Raja's illegitimate brother, a man of debauched and violent character, induced the Lahore authorities to order his arrest, but without effect. Both the Wuzeers and the vacillating Raja were alternately accused of protecting him. Again, several petitions, representing the peculation and misconduct of the officials about the Raja, were given in. Thus there are several elements of discord and danger,—the imbecile Raja, misled by mischievous and venal counsellors,—his intriguing mother,—his drunken and unscrupulous brother,—and the refractory Wuzeers, round whom were rallied a large portion of the malcontent population.

Circumstances of Bussahir.

101. Bussahir is a strong mountainous tract, extending for many marches to the north of Simla. It is intersected by the Hindoostan and Thibet road, and any general disturbance was, if possible, to be averted. Accordingly, towards the middle of April, 1859, Mr. Barnes, Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, visited the country, with orders either to reconcile the contending parties, or to take measures for the temporary introduction of British authority. The Commissioner found the province much distracted. The popular party, the "Doom," as they were called, had for ten months abandoned their homes, assembling in the field in passive insurrection, and occasionally committing violent outrages. The official, or "Dhao" party, had already been worsted and expelled. The Raja's brother had openly joined the "Doom," and the Raja himself, with his usual fickleness, now pretended to accede to the popular wishes. Gradually, all parties were assembled unarmed before the Commissioner, who was for some days engaged in the investigation of the grievances alleged by the people. At last, being convinced that their complaints were in the main founded on justice, he promised the concession of their

demands, viz., the collection of the revenue in kind, the strict scrutiny of the state accounts, the amercement of official defaulters, the limitation of the number of executive Wuzeers, the exclusion of the Ranee and the Raja's brother from power, and the dismissal of an official who had made himself peculiarly obnoxious. The Doom then dissolved, and the people dispersed quietly to their homes. The Raja also professed himself satisfied, and it now remains to be seen if the measures thus taken will secure to Bussahir the benefits of internal peace.

Bhawulpoor.

102. On the 3rd October, 1858, died the reigning Nawab of Bhawulpoor. He was peaceably succeeded by his eldest son, Ruheem Yar Khan, who has been invested with the customary presents on the part of the British Government.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Military.

103. In this chapter there is little to relate worthy of special notice. Few changes have taken place, and but few movements have occurred, amongst the troops serving under the orders of the Punjab Government, during the year 1858-59. All recruiting has been stopped, and reduction has steadily progressed.

Return of Punjab regiments from Hindoostan.

104. The 1st, 2nd and 4th regiments of Punjab Infantry returned to the province from service in Hindoostan.

105. Of the regiments of the Punjab irregular force, which have been employed in Hindoostan since the breaking out of the rebellion, the 1st and 2nd cavalry, 5th Punjab, and the 1st, 2nd and 3d regiments of Sikh Infantry still remain there.

106. Three Sikh Companies of artillery, raised in 1857 for service at Delhi, returned to the Punjab. The Companies were broken up, and the native officers and men were absorbed in the mounted police and organized police battalions.

Miscellaneous reliefs and movements of troops.

107. The 2nd Sikh cavalry at Delhi were relieved by the 4th Sikh cavalry from Lahore. The former corps has since done good service in Rohilkund.

108. The 6th Punjab infantry relieved the 10th at Dera Ismael Khan, which regiment is now cantoned at Peshawur; the 8th Punjab infantry moved from Peshawur to Kohat. The 9th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th

and 20th regiments marched for Hindoostan, and many of these regiments have since been actively engaged against the rebels.

109. Four guns of the artillery, Punjab irregular force, were detached to Hindoostan, and have been employed against the rebels.

Peshawur mountain train.

110. The Peshawur Mountain train battery has been incorporated with the Punjab irregular force.

Conspiracy in 10th Punjab infantry at Dera Ismail Khan.

111. A few Malwa Sikhs in the 10th Punjab infantry, at Dera Ismail Khan, conspired against the State; the conspiracy was detected, and a searching enquiry was made into the affair, and into the state of the troops at Dera Ismail Khan, by Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. The result of the enquiry was satisfactory, and shewed that the conspiracy was confined to one particular class, in the 10th regiment only. No capital punishments were deemed necessary; a few men were punished by transportation beyond the seas, whilst others were dismissed the service. The principal conspirator, however, a Jemadar of the 10th Punjab infantry, escaped, and is supposed to have found refuge amongst the independent hill tribes in the neighbourhood of Dera Ismail Khan. The primary object of the conspirators was, apparently, to seize the fort, which is the depôt for ordnance stores of the Punjab irregular force, and which has hitherto been held by native troops. To guard in future against similar attempts, and to baffle the hopes of the disaffected, a European garrison of 100 men now occupies the place.

112. During the course of the enquiry into the affair, the native commandant of the 6th police battalion was murdered by his native adjutant. The murderer is supposed to have been actuated by private motives only. He was immediately seized, tried by a commission under the orders of Brigadier General Chamberlain, and executed in the presence of the troops at the station, within a few hours after the perpetration of the murder.

Reductions.

113. The numerical strength of the Punjab infantry regiments, both old and new, is being reduced to 600 privates; but no reduction has been made in the commissioned and non-commissioned grades.

114. The disarmed Hindoostanee regiments* at Meean Meer and Peshawur, were disbanded and sent to their homes. At Mooltan, owing, it is believed, to misapprehension of the intentions of Government towards them, the 62nd and 69th N. I., which had been disarmed in 1857, broke into open mutiny, attacked the European regiment, and endeavoured to seize the guns of the royal battery. They were repulsed with great slaughter. The 11th Punjab infantry, under the command of Captain Denniss, behaved admirably on the occasion, and showed an excellent spirit. The great mass of the two regiments were destroyed in cantonments, and those who escaped for the time, and made for the Bhawulpore territory, were brought in from day to day by the police, and were executed.

* The 5th Cavalry.
8th ditto.
16th Native Infy.
24th ditto.
27th ditto.
35th ditto.
39th ditto.
49th ditto.
64th ditto.

Disarmed Hindoostanee regiments in the Punjab. Outbreak among those at Mooltan.

115. The fragments of the 3rd, 36th and 61st regiments of native infantry, which remained behind when those corps mutinied and broke away from Jullunder, were embodied; and now form a corps styled the "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment."

Formation of "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment."

116. A wing of the 4th, the 33rd, 58th, and 59th regiments of native infantry, were re-armed; and are now employed at different stations in the province.

Hindoostanee troops re-armed, and serving.

117. Four regiments of Sikh cavalry, and seventeen regiments of Punjab infantry, raised during the mutinies, under the orders of the Supreme Government, were transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment" was likewise made over to the Commander-in-Chief.

Transfer of certain regiments to Commander-in-Chief.

118. A regiment of Goorkhas was formed in Huzara, by the transfer of men of this class from Punjab infantry and police battalions. It is styled the "Huzara Goorkha battalion."

Huzara Goorkha battalion.

119. An abstract return of the irregular and police force, and a memorandum of the cost for the year 1858-59, will be found in the appendix. The latter statement is exclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition and clothing.

Appendices.

Present strength of force, including the organized police, horse and foot.

120. The troops serving under the Punjab Government consist of four native companies of artillery, which garrison the frontier forts, and man 3 light field batteries of 18 guns; two mountain train batteries of 14 guns; 5 regiments of Light Cavalry; 2 regiments of Mooltanee cavalry; 11 regiments of Punjab and Sikh infantry; one mixed regiment (Guide Corps), cavalry and infantry; one regiment of Goorkhas; nine battalions of organized police; 49 troops of mounted police; 3,583 horse levies; and 4,346 foot levies. Of the horse levies, 1,173 are still serving in Hindoostan.

Total of all branches, 36,840.

Commendation of officers.

121. The conduct of the following officers during the year entitles their names to conspicuous mention:—

Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B.

CAVALRY.

Major W. J. Hughes, ... Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Major S. Browne, ... Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

SIKH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon, ... Commanding 1st regiment.
Captain R. Renny, ... Commanding 3rd regiment.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Major J. L. Vaughan, ... Commanding 5th regiment.

SIKH CAVALRY.

(Now under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.)
Captain L. B. Jones, ... Commanding 1st regiment.

MOOLTANEE CAVALRY.

Major C. Cureton.

PUTHAN HORSE.

Lieutenant A. Vivian.

Major S. Jackson, ... Commanding Lahore Light Horse.

NEW REGIMENTS PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Captain J. F. Stafford, ... Commanding 7th Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

Captain Younghusband. | Captain Tronson.

Lieutenant Hayley.

SECTION XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture.

Flax.

122. Through the exertions of Mr. Prinsep, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, something has been done in that district towards interesting the people in the cultivation of flax, but elsewhere there has been no movement. The fact is that, owing to the absence of a local demand for the product, there is no encouragement to rear it; and the zemindars are, therefore, generally indifferent, and see no advantage to themselves in its cultivation. But if capitalists were prepared to take the plant off their hands *on the spot*, they would readily grow it. That it can be profitably exported to the English markets, has been satisfactorily proved. Two tons of flax, grown in the Goojranwala district, and valued at £31-10-0, actually fetched £90 at Belfast and Dundee. The expenses of export were borne by the Government, so that the net profits, which equalled 80 per cent, were exceptional; but even making all allowances for the present high rates of transport, the best judges are of opinion that the trade might be profitably engaged.

Cotton—effects of irrigation on.

123. A question was mooted during the year regarding the effects of irrigation on cotton crops. The Collector of Baroach (Bombay) deprecated the introduction of a canal into that district, on the ground that it would deteriorate the quality of the plant. It is known, also, that on the basaltic soil of the Nerbudda territory, the finest crops of cotton are grown without artificial irrigation. So, too, in the Jullunder Doab, good cotton is raised on unwatered land. In the Delhi territory, it is a saying that dry lands produce the best cotton,—lands irrigated with wells, the second best,—and lands drawing water from canals, the worst. But in many parts of the Punjab, there is always a certain area, of the land irrigated from a well, cropped with cotton. Hence it is plain that quite as much depends on the soil as on the irrigation.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Forests and arboriculture.

124. Although the finest sort of timber grows in the interior of the Kangra district, more particularly in Kooloo, yet, owing to the difficulty of bringing it into the markets in the plains, it is not practically available. The forests of Kangra proper produce little but oak and common fir. The oak, indeed, is of great strength, but decays from exposure to wet. Deodar is free from this defect, and is, therefore, most in demand for building purposes. The conservation of the Kangra forests has lately received attentive consideration. Owing to the abundance of wood, there is a tendency to waste. The people themselves, deeming the supply inexhaustible, take no pains to supply the place of trees cut down. The manorial rights of Government have, therefore, been recently more distinctly asserted, and a more watchful surveillance has been devised; whilst, at the same time, the co-operation of the people has been invited by the grant of larger perquisites, and a more general partition of the proceeds of sales allowed them.

Pangee timber agency.

125. The timber agency at Pangee, high up the Chenab, in the territory of the Maharaja of Cashmeer, has been continued up to the present time. The quality of the timber has not, however, proved satisfactory. Two causes for this inferiority are assigned:—1st, that the trees have heretofore been felled at the wrong season; and, 2ndly, that trees growing at too low an elevation have been selected. But it is believed that the supply of timber for the purposes of the State, and also for the railways, must be drawn from these extensive forests, whether through the agency or through private merchants, and that the agency is valuable in reducing the price of timber.

126. The present cost of establishment amounts to rupees 563 per mensem. Much of the timber felled is still unsold.

Plantations and nurseries.

127. The planting of trees on canals, and roads, continues to form a main feature in all reports of local improvement; but there is nothing under this head which calls for particular notice at present. The sum expended on arboriculture by the district officers, was rupees 43,064; and there are reported to be 41,85,579 trees alive. In the drier districts, a vast number wither away.

MINING.

Mining. under report.

128. Nothing was done during the year under report.

SURVEYS.

Surveys. Revenue survey of Baree Doab completed.

129. During the past year, the revenue survey of the Baree Doab, terminating with the completion of the Mooltan division, has been brought to an end. Probably, during the present year, the survey of the Sind Saugor Doab will also be finished. The topographical survey of the Derajat has been continued by Captain Johnstone in the district of Dera Ghazee Khan. In it is included a portion of the Soolimanee range of mountains, in which, occupied as they are by unfriendly tribes, the service is one of danger. The survey of Cashmeer, one of great interest, has also been advanced under Major Montgomerie of the Bengal Engineers.

DISPENSARIES.—VACCINATION.

Dispensaries.

130. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries, in 1858-59, was larger than in any former year, when 1,01,692 applicants were relieved; and, compared with 1857-58, there was a considerable increase, as will be seen below;—

PATIENTS TREATED, 1858-59.

In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
7,603	1,15,528	1,24,419

The increase is particularly noticeable in the Jhelum division, where the attendance was more than doubled. At Murree alone, there were more than 7,500 additional cases, chiefly from amongst the laborers and mechanics of the station. The dispensaries in the Leia division have more frequently than heretofore been resorted to by women, which is a sure symptom of popular confidence. That the attendance at the

Lahore dispensary should show a decrease of 200 female patients is, therefore, to be regretted. The dispensary at Umritsur is particularly well managed; and, during the year under report, was more numerously frequented than formerly. The returns for the Trans-Sutlej States are less favorable than in 1856 and 1857; those for the Cis-Sutlej States are good. Although there was a large increase of attendance on the whole, the number of in-door patients diminished.

Vaccination. 131. The number of cases of vaccination, exclusive of Simla—for which district no returns have been received, amounts to 62,470. But of these many were unsuccessful. Two causes combine to hinder vaccination, and repel the natives from adopting the practice:—first, the inferior quality of the virus, and the late period at which it too often reaches the stations in the plains; and, secondly, the ignorance and inaptitude of the natives employed to vaccinate. To remedy the first defect, a separate medical officer has been nominated superintendent of vaccine, with orders to reside in the Himalaya mountains. With regard to the failure of the native practitioners, it is to be hoped that an improvement may be brought about by the newly instituted Medical College at Lahore.

132. Owing to the prescribed returns from the Delhi division not being submitted, the dispensaries of that territory will not be noticed in the present report.

CONSERVANCY.

Conservancy. 133. Much attention has been paid to this subject by the local committees. At Loodiana, a main sewer, 1,000 feet long, is in course of erection. At Lahore also, extensive drainage schemes are being executed. The exterior drainage of Umritsur, which has long been projected, has been delayed too long for want of professional superintendence. Great improvements have been made at Goojrat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Mooltan.

TEA.

Tea. 134. Experience has shewn beyond doubt that the soil and climate of the upper Himalayas are highly favorable to the growth of the tea plant. The yield of the Government

plantations, covering some 800 acres, at Holta, in the Kangra district, has risen during the past year from 13,190 to 26,000 lbs., valued at rupees 52,000. It is estimated that the value of the yield of these plantations will, in a few years, amount to rupees 1,50,000. Overtures, with a view to their purchase, have been received from a Company in England.

135. The quality of the tea produced has much improved, owing to the superior manipulation of the Chinese manufacturers. A small factory has recently been established at Dhurmsala; and another by an independent European settler at Kotgurh.

136. The zemindars of the Kangra district have lately shewn an interest in the cultivation, and have accepted in large quantities the seeds and seedlings gratuitously distributed to them.

137. The following remarks are by Doctor Jameson, to whose continued care and superintendence success is principally due;—

"Throughout the Kangra district, labour is abundant, and the "work in the plantations highly popular. Any number, therefore, of "workmen can easily be obtained. The results shewn by the planta-"tions prove how admirably the Kohistan of the Punjab is fitted for "tea cultivation. Roads throughout the district are good, and well fitted "for beasts of burden, and the great road leading from Hoshiarpoor to "Kangra is also well adapted for carts,—thus admitting of tea being "transported to good available markets at a cheap rate. Capital, there-"fore, and hands to guide, are all that are wanting to make tea culti-"vation in the Kohistan of the Punjab and its dependencies a work of "national importance."

SECTION XIII.—DELHI AND HISSAR.

Delhi and Hissar divisions; reason for separate report.

138. The Delhi territory was formally transferred from the North Western Provinces to the Punjab, by Act 38 of 1858. The disruption of all establishments had, however, been so entire, owing to the events of the mutiny, as to entail on the administration considerable difficulties,—which it took time to overcome, and which would render a comparison of those divisions, with those which rode out the storm, unfair and deceptive. Statistics indeed have been furnished for the Delhi territory only for the last half of the past year.

Judicial civil courts, Delhi division.

139. The civil courts in the Delhi division, comprising the districts of Delhi, Goorgaon and Kurnal, were not opened until July 1858. At the end of the year, a considerable number of suits remained pending, but the average duration of trials, and the proportion of costs, were satisfactory.

Judicial civil courts, Hissar division.

140. In the Hissar division, including the districts of Hissar, Rohtuck, Jhujjur and Sirsa, 3,846 suits were tried, of which all but 240 were decided. Otherwise, the details of litigation do not call for remark. At present the courts are in a transition state. The regulation law has been superseded by the more simple code enforced in the Punjab. Some difficulty has been found in the execution of decrees given previous to the transfer of the Division to the Punjab, and in some parts suits have diminished in number. But it is represented that the change of system is popular, particularly among the agriculturists, who gain by the rigid scrutiny to which the claims of money-lenders are subjected.

Judicial criminal courts, Delhi division.

141. In the criminal department, the proceedings of the special commission at Delhi are those of the greatest importance. They resulted in the conviction of 2,025, and in the acquittal of 1,281 persons. Of those convicted, 392 were sentenced to death,—57 to imprisonment for life,—256 to periods of imprisonment varying from 3 to 15 years,—and 126 for shorter terms. Of ordinary criminals, 4,011 were convicted. The total number of crimes reported was 3,114.

Judicial criminal courts, Hissar division.

142. In the Hissar division, for state offences, 187 persons suffered death,—83 were imprisoned for life,—126 for periods between 3 and 14 years,—and 15 for shorter terms. The usual criminal returns are for too brief a period to furnish much information. But crime has not been frequent.

Police.

133. Both the Delhi and Hissar divisions have been disarmed during the past year. Large quantities of arms had, however, been previously collected from the city of Delhi. But exclusive of these, 2,49,776 arms have been brought in. In both divisions the district police have been re-organized; and the levy of town duties for the pay of the city police has been successfully introduced.

144. Subjoined is a statement showing the numbers and expense of the organized police, of a quasi-military constitution, employed in the Delhi territory. They are included in the detail given in para. 120 of the military section:—

Numbers.		Total.	Expense including Staff.
Cavalry.	Infantry.		
1,632	1,981	3,613	Rs. 8,77,135 £ 87,713

145. The jails of these divisions have not completely conformed to the Punjab system; but a higher state of discipline will be attained during the current year.

Jails.

146. The following detail shews the receipts from the several branches of revenue in the Delhi territory:—

Revenue.

Year.	Land-Tax.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-59,...	39,27,518	1,10,403	27,63,102	7,47,254	75,48,277

147. In the preceding year, the revenue was only partially collected; so that no fair comparison can be made, but there was a large actual increase for the year under report.

148. The extent to which the land revenue has been realized will be seen from the figures subjoined:—

Year.		Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.
1858,59,	Rs.	40,64,801	39,27,518	1,37,283	57,781	79,501
	£	406,480	3,92,751	13,728	5,778	7,950

Of the real balance, rupees 37,851 are in train of liquidation.

Increase by confiscation, &c., Hissar division.

149. The land revenue of the Hissar division has been largely augmented by the addition of the confiscated territory of the late rebel Nawab of Jhujjur, which has been summarily assessed at rupees 4,65,577, and also by the addition to the Rohtuck district of pergunnah Bahadoorgurh—assessed at rupees 30,601. Some reductions of revenue have been occasioned by the overflow of the Jumna canal, which is apt to injure the soil by saline impregnation. But, on the whole, there has been but little difficulty in realizing the Government dues.

Customs.

150. The revenue gained from the customs duties on salt and sugar, in the Delhi territory, is very important. It amounts to rupees 27,63,102; and of this sum rupees 23,95,086 is exclusively from salt, and is in considerable excess of former years. But this is in some degree owing to the reception at Hansie and Delhi of drafts on Calcutta issued at a premium in lieu of cash,—a practice which has led to the grant of licences covering the trade from Agra to Muttra, where such drafts are not accepted.

Water rent of Jumna canal.

151. Of the miscellaneous revenue, the water rent of the Jumna canal amounted to rupees 2,48,692. A considerable increase has also accrued from the sale of stamps, especially in the Hissar division, where, owing to the restoration of order, the income has been quadrupled.

Education.

152. It has already been stated in the section relating to education that, although a normal school has been established at Delhi, and a separate European officer appointed as Inspector, the schools of the Delhi territory have but partially revived,—and will for come time to come require to be fostered and encouraged.

Surveys.

153. The confiscated territory, formerly belonging to the Nawab of Jhujjur and other rebel chiefs, although summarily assessed, has not yet been scientifically surveyed; but it is proposed that this necessary work shall be commenced during the ensuing cold season.

Political.

154. The estates of Bulubgurh and Furruknugger having escheated to the Government, in consequence of the rebellion of their owners, numerous claims for debts incurred by the chiefs have been brought forward. These, having been examined and scrutinized, have been satisfied from the general revenues. In the case

of the Jhujjur territory also, the sums realized to the credit of the late Nawab have sufficed for the discharge of all liabilities. But the domains of the Dadree chief having been assigned to the Raja of Jheend, the claims on that chief have not yet been disposed of.

Miscellaneous business.

155. In addition to re-organizing all establishments, and to introducing a new system of administration, the local authorities have been burdened with a mass of miscellaneous business arising out of the arrest, or forfeiture of goods, imposed on persons concerned in the rebellion.

Exclusion of Mahomedans from Delhi city.

156. Up to the time of writing, the Mahomedan population have not been re-admitted into Delhi; but the Hindoos have long since re-occupied their dwellings.

Local improvements.

157. The district officers have as yet been able to devote little time to improvements, with the exception of the repairs of roads. But the Hissar district jail, which was in course of construction prior to the mutinies, has been finished.

CONCLUSION.

Punjab and Delhi territories, formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship.

158. In conclusion, it has to be recorded that, at the commencement of 1859, the Punjab, together with the Delhi territory, which had been hitherto administered by a Chief Commissioner, were, under the orders of the Supreme Government, placed under a separate Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Lawrence was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with whose administration he had been so intimately connected ever since their annexation to the British empire. But, after a very brief interval, he was succeeded by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery. It remains only to mention the names of the civil officers whose services during the year under report entitle them to the distinction.

Commendation of civil officers.

159. The services of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Thornton, have been very valuable. His official labors have been largely increased by the annexation of the Delhi territory to the Punjab. He has introduced system and order in the affairs of his Department, which, owing

to the disorganization arising from the mutiny, had, in the Delhi districts, unavoidably fallen into confusion, and which still require particular care, owing to the transition now taking place from the regulation to the Punjab law and procedure. Owing to these additional duties, the Judicial Commissioner has been allowed a Personal Assistant, and has found in Mr. Aitchison a young officer of great promise.

160. Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, has had to perform, in his department, duties equally laborious, and he has done them well. Owing to ill health, the Government is deprived of his valuable services. His Personal Assistants during the year have been, first, Captain E. H. Paske, who has subsequently officiated for Mr. Arnold, as Director of Public Instruction; and, secondly, Mr. T. H. Thornton. Both these officers have performed their duties satisfactorily, and evince much promise.

161. The Lieutenant-Governor desires particularly to record his high sense of the valuable aid rendered to the Government by Mr. E. Thornton and Mr. D. F. McLeod.

162. Mr. R. Temple continued, until the 8th of January, 1859, to hold the appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the duties of which he performed for several years with marked ability. On his promotion to the Commissionership of the Lahore division, Mr. R. H. Davies was selected as his successor, and was summoned from an important post, which he held in the Agra provinces.

163. Major R. Lawrence has officiated as Military Secretary, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the excellent service rendered by that officer.

164. The services of the following officers require separate mention:—

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. C. Barnes,...	Cis-Sutlej States.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes, C. B., ...	Peshawur Division.
Mr. A. A. Roberts, (Offg. Finl. Comr.),	Jhelum Division.
Major E. Lake, ...	Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. Temple, ...	Lahore Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, ...	Hissar Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders, ...	Delhi Division.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hamilton, ...	Mooltan Division.
Mr. R. Cust, ...	Lahore and Umritsur Divisions.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Captain H. R. James,
Mr. P. Melvill,
Major J. R. Becher,
Captain O. J. McL. Farrington,
Mr. P. Egerton,
Mr. W. Ford,
Mr. F. Cooper,
Major R. G. Taylor,
Mr. R. Jenkins,
Mr. E. A. Prinsep,
Mr. Gore Ouseley,
Captain A. L. Busk,
Mr. R. E. Egerton,
Captain J. E. Cracroft,
Captain W. McNeile,
Captain R. R. Adams,
Captain H. Mackenzie.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain P. Maxwell,
Mr. J. W. McNabb,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Captain R. O. T. Nicolls,
Lieutenant S. S. Boulderson,
Mr. R. Saunders,
Lieutenant W. T. Mercer,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,
Mr. H. B. Hardinge,
Mr. W. E. Blyth,
Mr. W. R. Thomas,
Lieutenant A. A. Munro,
Lieutenant C. Hall,
Lieutenant J. R. G. G. Shortt,
Mr. W. B. Jones,
Mr. C. Knox,
Captain H. A. Dwyer.

EXTRA ASSISTANTS.

Mr. J. H. Penn,
Madhopershad,
Mr. O. Wood,
Qaim Alee,
Jyshee Ram,
Mr. F. R. Scarlett,
Shazadah Jumboor.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

REVENUE SURVEYORS.

Captain G. H. Thompson,	Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
Captain H. C. Johnstone,	Captain J. L. Sherwill.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. H. Wright, | Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

(Signed) R. H. Davies,

SECY. TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

APPENDICES I., II. AND III.

TO THE

PUNJAB REPORT

FOR 1858-59.

APPENDIX I.

RECEIPTS, 1857-58 AND 1858-59.	PUNJAB, &c.						Delhi and Hissar Divisions.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some Returns.		Total.					
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Land Tax.	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	...	...	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	...	46,81,649	1,54,67,519	2,00,80,067
Excise and Stamps, ...	27,51,231	30,08,460	...	...	27,51,231	30,08,460	..	14,95,946	27,51,231	45,04,406
Nuzurana, tribute, &c., ...	4,20,257	3,03,885	...	...	4,20,257	3,03,885	...	2,044	4,20,257	3,05,929
Postal, &c., ...	3,18,938	4,04,729	...	5,000	3,18,938	4,09,729	...	1,15,910	3,18,938	5,25,639
Miscellaneous, ...	4,75,519	6,38,120	...	...	4,75,519	6,38,120	...	3,46,294	4,75,519	9,84,414
Toshakhanas, ...	99,758	55,080	...	...	99,758	55,080	...	59	99,758	55,139
Total, ordinary, ...	1,95,33,222	1,98,08,692	...	5,000	1,95,33,222	1,98,13,692	...	66,41,902	1,95,33,222	2,64,55,594
Extraordinary, ...	5,220	3,581	...	...	5,220	3,581	...	...	5,220	3,581
Total, ordinary and extraordinary, ...	1,95,38,442	1,98,12,273	...	5,000	1,95,38,442	1,98,17,273	...	66,41,902	1,95,38,442	2,64,59,175
Local funds, ...	9,92,268	13,10,600	...	...	9,92,268	13,10,600	...	4,14,904	9,92,268	17,25,504
Grand Total, ...	2,05,30,710	2,11,22,873	...	5,000	2,05,30,710	2,11,27,873	...	70,56,806	2,05,30,710	2,81,84,679

DISBURSEMENTS, 1857-58 AND 1858-59.	PUNJAB, &c. From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some Returns.		Total.		Delhi and Hissar Divisions.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
General, ...	6,75,956	9,07,512	...	...	6,75,956	9,07,512	...	1,444	6,75,956	9,08,956
Judicial, ...	22,99,947	22,86,911	...	...	22,99,947	22,86,911	...	6,20,994	22,99,947	29,07,905
Revenue, ...	14,85,729	15,85,046	...	...	14,85,729	15,85,046	...	5,00,182	14,85,729	20,85,228
Excise and Stamps, ...	3,15,085	3,68,621	...	...	3,15,085	3,68,621	...	1,08,407	3,15,085	4,77,028
Pensions, ...	10,95,338	11,02,851	...	...	10,95,338	11,02,851	...	43,065	10,95,338	11,45,916
Postal, &c., (includes 1,25,055* Electric Telegraph,)	4,29,518	4,94,214	...	...	4,29,518	4,94,214	...	1,42,608	4,29,518	6,36,822
Miscellaneous, ...	4,65,908	6,27,852	...	...	4,65,908	6,27,852	...	1,15,385	4,65,908	7,43,237
Military, ...	77,17,037	61,52,033	...	...	77,17,037	61,52,033	...	8,42,574	77,17,037	69,94,607
Toshakhana, ...	99,233	44,482	...	...	99,233	44,482	...	...	99,233	44,482
Total, ordinary, ...	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	...	...	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	...	23,74,659	1,45,83,751	1,59,44,181
Settlement and Survey, ...	1,60,987	1,23,026	1,38,000	1,50,000	2,98,987	2,73,026	...	2,607	2,98,987	2,75,633
Public Works Department, ...	22,49,937	18,86,813	...	1,50,000	22,49,937	20,36,813	...	5,736	22,49,937	20,42,549
Miscellaneous, ...	36,431	30,422	...	...	36,431	30,422	...	1,511	36,431	31,933
Total, extraordinary, ...	24,47,355	20,40,261	1,38,000	3,00,000	25,85,355	23,40,261	...	9,854	25,85,355	23,50,115
Total, ordinary & extraordinary,	1,70,31,106	1,56,09,783	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,71,69,106	1,59,09,783	...	23,84,513	1,71,69,106	1,82,94,296
Local funds, ...	7,08,971	10,41,910	...	...	7,08,971	10,41,910	...	2,16,976	7,08,971	12,58,886
Grand Total, ...	1,77,40,077	1,66,51,693	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,78,78,077	1,69,51,693	...	26,01,489	1,78,78,077	1,95,53,182

* 1857-58, ... 61,633
1858-59, ... 63,422

1,25,055

APPENDIX II.

Statement shewing the distribution and strength of the troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
Artillery.				
No. 1 L. Field Battery,	Dera Ismail Khan,	138		6 guns each
2 Ditto ditto, ...	Kohat, ...	137		6 guns each
3 Ditto ditto, ...	Bunnoo, ...	138		6 guns each
No. 4 or Garrison Co.,	Dera Ismail Khan,	79		
Huzara Mountain Train,	Abbottabad, ...	73		6 guns.
Peshawur ditto, ...	Peshawur, ...	99		8 guns.
			664	
Cavalry.				
1st Punjab Cavalry, ...	Baraitch, Oude, ...	574		
2nd ditto, ...	Bareilly, ...	654		
3rd ditto, ...	Dera Ghazee Khan,	577		
4th ditto, ...	Asnee, ...	581		
5th ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan,	583		
Guide Cavalry, ...	Murdan, ...	400		
Lahore Light Horse,...	Hindoostan, ...	158		
Cureton's Mooltanee Cavalry, ...	Peshawur, ...	659		
			4,186	
Infantry.				
1st Punjab Infantry,	Kohat, ...	733		
2nd ditto, ...	Bunnoo, ...	822		
3rd ditto, ...	Kohat, ...	823		
4th ditto, ...	Rawul Pindee, ...	767		
5th ditto, ...	Hindoostan, ...	834		
6th ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan,	833		
8th ditto, ...	Kohat, ...	838		
25th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion, ...	Abbottabad, Huzara,	889		
1st Sikh Infantry, ...	Oude, ...	886		
2nd ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	856		
3rd ditto, ...	Oude, ...	1035		
4th ditto, ...	Abbottabad, Huzara,	847		
Guide Corps Infantry,	Hoti Murdan, ...	705		
			10,868	
Punjab Police Battalions.				
1st Police Battalion, ...	Lahore, ...	902		
2nd ditto ditto, ...	Kangra, ...	908		
3rd ditto ditto, ...	Mooltan, ...	899		
			2,709	
Carried over, ...	....	...	18,427	

APPENDIX H.—(*Continued*).

Statement *showing the distribution and strength of the troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.*

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
Brought forward,	....	...	18,427	
Punjab Police Battalions.—(*Continued*).				
4th Police Battalion,...	Umballa, ...	897		
5th ditto ditto, ...	Rawul Pindee, ...	902		
6th ditto ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan,	874		
7th ditto ditto, ...	Umritsur, ...	904		
8th ditto ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	902		
9th ditto ditto, ...	Goorgaon, ...	884		
			5,363	
Old Mounted Police.				
7 Ressalas, Lahore, Division, ...	Lahore, Goojranwala, Umritsur Dists.,	748		
5½ Ditto, ...	Mooltan Division,...	497		
4 ditto, ..	Jhelum ditto, ...	439		
3 ditto, ...	Dera Ghazee Khan,	329		
1 ditto, ...	Dera Ismail Khan,	103		
2 ditto, ...	Peshawur, ...	205		
1½ ditto, ...	Huzara, ...	164		
			2,485	
New Mounted Police.				
2 Ressalas Trans-Sutlej Division, ...	Jullundur and Hoshyarpore, ...	220		
4 ditto Cis-Sutlej Division, ...	Umballa, Loodiana, Ferozepore and Thanesur, ...	442		
10 ditto, ...	Delhi Territory, ...	1083		
3 ditto, ...	Hissar District, ...	330		
2 ditto, ...	Sirsa District, ...	221		
1 ditto, ...	Lahore Division, ...	117		
			2,413	
Mounted Levies.				
Peshawur, ...	...	349		
Kohat, ...	...	66		
Leia, ...	Mithen Kote, ...	36		
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	584		
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	...	70		
			1,105	
Carried over, ...	...	...	29,793	

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement shewing the distribution and strength of the Troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
Brought forward, ..	...	...	29,793	
Mounted Levies.— (*Continued*).				
Mithen Kote, ...	...	103		
Towanna Ressala, ...	...	106		
Surfraz Khan's ditto,	...	103		
Cavalry attached to Raja Jowahir Sing's Contingent, ...	Hissar, ...	15		
Esa Khey Ressalla, ...	Jhujjur, ...	113		
Souter's Towanna Horse, ...	Cawnpoor, ...	333		
Orchard's ditto, ...	Pulwul, ...	370		
Lind's Mooltanee Horse, ...	Meean Meer, ...	451		
Stokes' Pathan Horse,	Bareilly, ...	155		
Smith's Pathan Horse,	Mooradabad, ...	169		
Vivian's Pathan Horse,	Oude, ...	111		
Musgrave's Huzara Horse, ...	Hindoostan, ...	405		
			2,434	
Old Foot Levies,	Dera Ismail Khan,...	223	223	
New Foot Levies.				
Peshawur, ...	...	312		
Kohat, ...	...	283		
Leia, ...	...	155		
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	414		
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	...	92		
Mithen Kote, ...	...	69		
Jhang, ...	...	74		
Raja Jowahir Sing's Contingent, ...	...	642		
Sirsa Infantry Police,	...	287		
			2,328	
Infantry Depots.				
Jhelum, ...	...	322		
Sealkote, ...	At Ferozepoor, ...	326		
Goordaspoor, ...	...	268		
Goojranwala, ...	At Jhujjur, ..	332		
Lahore, ...	Seallkote, ...	286		
Hosharpoor, ...	...	263		
Loodiana, ...	...	163	1,960	
Grant Total, ...		...	36,738	

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum *of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned troops, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May,* 1858, *to April,* 1859.

Lahore, the 24*th June,* 1859.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	No. 1 Punj. Light Field Battery,	50,870	4	7	11,801	5	5	62,671	10	0				
Kohat, ...	No. 2 ditto ditto, ...	55,050	15	7	7,484	12	7	62,535	12	2				
Bunnoo, ...	No. 3 ditto ditto, ...	54,406	15	2	9,712	10	4	64,119	9	6				
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	No. 4 or Garrison Company, ...	14,702	14	3	921	7	9	15,624	6	0				
	Derajat Field Magazine, ...	18,707	13	9	2,514	6	2	21,222	3	11				
											2,26,173	9	7	
Camp Sedhonia Ghat, ...	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry,	2,29,261	8	11	19,190	13	4	2,48,452	6	3				
Bareilly, ...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	2,65,653	7	7	32,912	4	1	2,98,565	11	8*				* Including expense of extra squadron.
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	3rd ditto ditto, ...	2,05,558	3	4	130	13	5	2,05,689	0	9				
Asnee, ...	4th ditto ditto, ...	2,14,857	2	9	195	0	0	2,15,052	2	9				
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	5th ditto ditto, ...	2,16,624	5	0	865	13	0	2,17,490	2	0				
											11,85,249	7	5	
Kohat, ...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry,	1,50,943	4	6	18,576	8	1	1,69,519	12	7				
Bunnoo, ...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	1,44,569	12	4	66,158	5	10	2,10,728	2	2				
Kohat, ...	3rd ditto ditto, ...	1,28,729	4	2	4,841	10	5	1,33,570	14	7				
Rawul Pindee, ...	4th ditto ditto, ...	1,32,387	1	0	81,684	12	4	2,14,071	13	4				
Camp on the Raptee, ...	5th ditto ditto, ...	1,38,435	13	3	17,407	9	10	1,55,843	7	1				
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	6th ditto ditto, ...	1,26,043	8	1	14,049	12	4	1,40,093	4	5				
Kohat, ...	8th ditto ditto, ...	1,19,540	2	11	426	3	4	1,19,966	6	3				
Abbottabad, ...	25th ditto ditto, ...	1,11,833	2	10	20,653	11	7	1,32,486	14	5				
											12,76,280	10	10	
Carried over, ...	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	26,87,703	11	10	

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Brought over, ...	... ...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	26,87,703	11	10	
Murdan, ...	Guide Corps, ...	2,95,090	3	6	6,755	4	3	3,01,845	7	9				
Camp Sewgurh, Oude, ...	1st Regiment Sikh Infantry, ...	1,45,936	0	1	16,254	11	5	1,62,190	11	6				
Moradabad, ...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	1,34,262	13	5	4,858	15	8	1,39,121	13	1				
Camp Dhukree, Hindoostan,	3rd ditto ditto, ...	1,30,892	12	3	18,915	15	4	1,49,808	11	7				
Abbottabad, ...	4th ditto ditto, ...	1,41,881	1	3	58,793	5	11	2,00,674	7	2	9,53,641	3	1	
Lahore Division, ...	1st Punj. Police Battn. Lahore,	1,03,763	5	8	653	15	0	1,04,417	4	8				
	7th Punjab Police do. Umritsur,	1,04,776	12	0	7,004	1	10	1,11,780	13	10				
	Mounted Police Lahore and do.,	2,02,121	7	2	51,419	13	0	2,53,541	4	2	4,69,739	6	8	
Mooltan Division, ...	3rd Punjab Police Battalion and Mounted Police, ...	2,38,087	10	9	7,499	5	9	2,45,587	0	6	2,45,587	0	6	
Jhelum Division, ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion and Mounted Police, ...	2,27,170	5	4	5,508	12	10	2,32,679	2	2	2,32,679	2	2	
Trans-Sutlej Division, ...	Kangra, 2nd Punj. Police Battn.,	99,919	6	4	6,175	8	8	1,06,094	15	0				
	Mounted Police, ...	55,067	1	4	0	0	0	55,067	1	4	1,61,262	0	4	
Cis-Sutlej Division, ...	4th Punj. Police Battn. Umballa,	1,12,524	2	7	299	8	0	1,12,823	10	7				
	Mounted Police, ...	1,07,565	8	10	481	5	9	1,08,046	14	7	2,20,870	9	2	
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	Mounted Police, ...	64,705	12	11	139	10	6	64,845	7	5	64,845	7	5	
Abbottabad, Huzara, ...	Huzara Mountain Train Artillery,	21,812	5	8	4,270	12	5	26,083	2	1				
	Mounted Police, ...	42,553	5	4	0	0	0	42,553	5	4	68,636	7	5	
Peshawur, ...	Mounted Police, ...	63,850	0	0	260	0	0	64,110	0	0	64,110	0	0	
Carried over, ...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	51,68,975	0	7	

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Brought over, ...	... ...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	51,68,975	0	7	
Dehra Ismail Khan, ...	6th Punjab Police Battalion, ...	1,01,779	1	2	....	...	...	1,01,779	1	2				
	Mounted Police, ...	31,834	1	9	....	...	...	31,834	1	9				
	Foot Levies, ...	24,348	11	1	....	...	...	24,348	11	1	1,57,961	14	0	
Delhi Division, ...	8th Punj. Police Battn. at Delhi,	1,00,895	14	9	342	12	...	1,01,238	10	9				
	Mounted Police, ...	1,02,254	3	7	....	...	...	1,02,254	3	7	2,02,492	14	4	
Jhujjur, ...	Mounted Police, ...	58,199	10	11	4,608	14	...	62,808	8	11	62,808	8	11	
Hissar, ...	Mounted Police, ...	87,567	13	10	....	...	...	87,567	13	10				
	Raja Jowahir Sing's Contgt.,...	80,017	1	8	250	8	...	80,367	9	8	1,67,935	7	6	Maintained as a Police Battalion.
Sirsa, ...	Foot Police, 3 Companies, ...	29,370	2	1	....	...	...	29,370	2	1				
	Mounted Police, Ditto, ...	74,234	11	0	3,683	5	4	77,918	...	4	1,07,288	2	5	
Goorgaon Division, ...	9th P. P. Battn. at Goorgaon,	99,434	10	0	346	8	3	99,681	2	3				
	Mounted Police, ...	1,99,137	7	5	2,231	8	11	2,01,368	11	4	3,01,049	13	7	
Carried over, ...	... ...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	61,69,511	13	4	

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Brought over, ...	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	61,69,511	13	4	
Peshawur, ...	Mounted Battery, ...	40,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	50,000	...	...				*Estimated outlay. No Returns received.*
Raneegunge, ...	Lahore Light Horse, ...	60,000	...	...	12,000	...	...	72,000	...	...				
											1,22,000	0	0	
Staff.														
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, ...		2,000	1	...	....	...	...	24,000	...	...				
Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force,	@	656	10	...	....	...	...	7,879	8	...				
Medical Attendance,	@	30	...	...	....	...	...	360	...	...				
8 Captains of Police,	@	800	...	...	....	...	...	76,800	...	...				
2 Lieutenants of Police,	@	600	...	...	....	...	...	14,400	...	...				
Commissary of Ordnance P. I. Force,	@	665	...	...	....	...	...	7,980	...	...				
Deputy Judge Advocate General P. I. Force,	@	100	...	...	....	...	...	1,200	...	...				
Office Establishments to Captains of Police,	@	350	...	...	....	...	...	3,840	...	...				
7 Station Staff Officers,	@	....	...	...	....	...	...	1,800	...	...	1,38,259	8	0	
Grand Total, ...		....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	64,29,771	5	4	

N. B.—The annual contingent charges to Government for the purchase of military stores, munitions of war, clothing, medical stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

NO. 5,140.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Punjab
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

Dated FORT WILLIAM, *the* 23rd *August*, 1859.

SIR,

Foreign Dept. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th ultimo, No. 502, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1858-59.

2.—In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council considers the report to be highly satisfactory.

3.—His Excellency in Council desires me to request that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, and to the Officers named in Paras. 121st and 162nd to 164th of the report, for the valuable services performed by them during the period under review. The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to His Honor for his share in the administration of the province during the year, and for the punctuality with which the result has been reported.

4.—Copies of paras. 103rd to 121st of the report, and of appendices I. and II. referred to therein, have been sent to the Military Department, with a view to the consideration of the practicability of making reductions in the Military expenditure of the province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM, *the* 23rd *August*, 1859.

(True Copies.)

R. H. HAVILAND,

Officiating Superintendent,

Punjab Secretariat.